	Page 1
UNITED STATES DIS	TRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF OREGON	
PORTLAND DIVISION	
OREGON FIREARMS FEDERATION, INC., et al., Plaintiffs,))) Case Nos.
vs.) 2:22-cv-01815-IM) 3:22-cv-01859-IM) 3:22-cv-01862-IM
Defendants.) 3:22-cv-01869-IM)))
MARK FITZ, et al., Plaintiffs,	VIDEO-RECORDEDVIDEOCONFERENCEDEPOSITION OFASHLEY HLEBINSKY
vs.) ASHLEI HLEBINSKI
ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM, et al.,)
Defendants.) *CAPTION) CONTINUES*
KATERINA B. EYRE, et al.,)
Plaintiffs,)
vs.)
ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM, et al.,)
Defendants.)
DATE TAKEN: JANUARY 20, 2023	
REPORTED BY: LORRIE R. CHINN, RPR, Washington Certified Court Reporter No. 1902 Oregon Certified Court Reporter No. 97-0337	

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     DANIEL AZZOPARDI, et al.,
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                  Plaintiffs,
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        vs.
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     ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM, et
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     al.,
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                  Defendants.
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           VIDEO-RECORDED VIDEOCONFERENCE DEPOSITION
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                                  OF
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                          ASHLEY HLEBINSKY
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                              1:03 p.m.
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                          LAS VEGAS, NEVADA
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       (All participants appeared via videoconference.)
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A. Cool.

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- Q. Okay. So do you know about how many people lived in the United States in the Founding Era?
 - A. I do not.
- Q. In paragraph 19 you state kind of in the middle -- and I'm on page 13 of your declaration. You state, "...repeaters, including those with magazines, could have capacities of over ten rounds at least a century before and during the ratification of the Second Amendment."

So I want to -- what I want to do is try to understand what those repeaters are that you're referring to. And so my first question is just can you provide a list of which repeaters you're referring to in that statement?

A. I would have to pull up -- let me see.

Because for me looking historically the -- yes, there
are ones over ten rounds, but it's not like there was
any standard in what people were choosing. And so I
believe one of the Lorenzonis was over ten rounds.

There was also a lot of one-offs made in Europe that
you can see in the Cody collection that don't really
have a lot of background on who the manufacturer was or
the maker was. Sorry.

And I believe one of the Cooksons was over ten

- Q. Okay. So I'm going to back up just a little bit here. So earlier, a few minutes ago we were talking about the firearms that you were referring to in paragraph 19 that have ten rounds or more. And the first category you mentioned were some one-offs made in Europe. Do you know the specific names of those to which you're referring?
 - A. The ones that I've listed?
- Q. So just the ones that are here in the declaration?
- A. Those are the ones I know specifically. But the reason I don't necessarily have the names for them is because I've seen them in the museum collection, but I don't recall exactly what they were. And I'm not in Wyoming anymore, so I couldn't list all of them.
- Q. Sure. And the ones I've seen in the declaration are the Kalthoff, the Berselli, and the Lorenzoni. And then it kind of goes on and talks about the Cookson. But those are three?
 - A. Yeah.

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- O. Are those --
- A. Yeah. And it's -- the Lorenzoni was replicated a lot of times by other people, so it's not one -- or, I mean, there was one person that developed it, but then they call them Lorenzoni types.

Page 51 Got it. Okay. Let's start with the -- is it <u>1</u> "Kal-thoff" or "Kaul-thoff"? How do you pronounce it? <u>2</u> <u>"Kaul-toff".</u> <u>3</u> <u>Kalthoff.</u> Okay. Was that -- to your <u>4</u> knowledge, was that firearm ever sold in the United <u>5</u> States? <u>6</u> I don't believe so. <u>Z</u> Do you know how many were created? Q. <u>8</u> I'm not sure. 9 Okay. And then the Berselli, was that ever <u>10</u> sold in the United States? 11 No. Although, I can't recall, but I believe <u>12</u> that there is one in a museum in the United States. 13 <u> I'm not --</u> 14 That would have been -- go ahead. 15 Yeah, sorry. No. I'm trying to recall if it <u>16</u> was that one, but I know that one of them ended up in a <u>17</u> museum in the United States. 18 That was much later, correct? 19 I don't know when it would have come to the <u>20</u> United States. 21 O. Okay. So the Lorenzoni, do you know if any <u>22</u> Lorenzonis were ever sold in the United States? <u>23</u> I know that the style -- I believe the Cookson <u>24</u> is one of their styles came over. I had a note <u>25</u>

somewhere about different figures -- figure heads who owned them, but I don't have the specific reference to it. So I'm not 100 percent sure. I feel like I've seen something, but I don't have it in my declaration.

- Q. Was the Lorenzoni a working firearm? In other words, could it be fired successfully?
 - A. Yeah, it could.

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- Q. Do you know how many were made?
- A. I'm not sure. Like I said, there were different types.
- Q. Do you know if any Lorenzonis -- well, I guess let me ask this question instead: How did the Lorenzoni hold more than one shot? What was its mechanism?
- A. Yeah. So it was basically kind of a circular mag that was built into the gun. And so it would -- the way it functioned it had a lever on it. I'm trying to see how I can explain it to you. It had a lever on it, and then the rounds would kind of fall into place when they fired.
 - Q. So it fired one round after another?
 - A. One round every time you pulled the trigger.
 - Q. And was it semiautomatic?
- A. It was not, no. There were other functions with that, but it was not like you -- it wasn't like a

- A. Yeah. It was a similar concept of design for the magazine feature.
- Q. Okay. And so the Cookson, we talked a minute ago about the advertisement that ran in the United States. So was the Cookson, to your knowledge, commercially available in the United States in the Founding Era?
- A. According to that, yes. Although, there was also a Cookson that was available that was similar in design in England as well.
- Q. So the Cookson that was advertised in the United States was a nine-shot firearm, correct?
- A. Let me see. (Pause referring). Correct.

 And then I have listed another gunmaker from the U.S.

 that had a similar design -- they kind of all copied

 one another on that -- named John Shaw.
- Q. Okay. So a moment ago when we were talking about the advertisement for the Cookson, this is the advertisement to which we were talking about, right, the one that's in your declaration?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Do you have any information about the number of Cookson-type firearms that were in the United States in the Founding Era?
 - A. If I remember correctly from Flayderman's

Guide of Antique American Firearms, which tends to reference as well as they can the collector, you know, what is available on it, I believe it was not -- it was maybe a one-off. Maybe there were a few of them.

Q. Flayderman, you're referencing the guide that's published and lists firearms and --

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- A. Available -- they call it antique firearms, but that's not necessarily the federal definition of it. So it goes a little bit beyond into the early 1900s.
- Q. Got it. Okay. And is Flayderman generally considered a reputable guide to finding this kind of information?
- A. Yeah. It's pretty much in the firearms history collector world considered the gold standard.
- Q. Okay. Do you know if any of the Cookson-type firearms could be successfully fired?
- A. I don't have an example of it being fired, so I would imagine so, but I don't know.
- Q. So like the Lorenzoni, the Cookson did not have a detachable magazine, correct?
 - A. I believe that you are correct.
- Q. And it appears from the information in your declaration that some Cooksons had nine shots, but there was a Cookson -- you're aware of a Cookson-type

bore, but then shotguns are also smooth bore. So let's just say smooth bore and rifle.

- Q. Got it. Okay. Do you have any information about how much a Cookson weighed?
 - A. No.

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- Q. And were Cookson and Cookson-type firearms manufactured by gunsmiths?
- A. Yeah. Again, pretty much everything was made by gunmakers individually. And then even armories, as they started to be developed, bought components and assembled from lock plates and things that gunmakers would -- private gunmakers would make.
- Q. Okay. And did the Cookson and Cookson-type firearms use the ball projectile?
 - A. I believe so.
- Q. Do you have any information about how accurate a Cookson was?
 - A. I do not.
- Q. And do you have any information about how powerful a Cookson was?
- A. I do not. That's subjective, I guess, to some extent.
- Q. And then you did mention a 16-shot weapon. We talked about that a minute ago. Do you have any additional evidence or information about what that

16-shot firearm was?

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- A. The -- from 1580, which would have been in paragraph 20 right at the end? Is that what you're referencing?
- Q. If that's what you were referencing earlier in our conversation, then yes.
- A. Yes, I believe so. Yeah. The model has survived. It was on display at the National Sporting Arms Museum. It was an offshoot of the National Firearms Museum down in Missouri, I think. But, yeah, I've seen it.
- Q. Was that firearm owned by someone in the United States?
 - A. I'm not sure.
 - Q. And do you know if it was a one-off?
- A. I believe so, yeah. It was so early that, I think, everything was a one-off back then.
- Q. Sure. So in the 1500s it's likely everything was a one-off?
- A. Yeah. With the exception of very elementary armories. So military guns were the only thing that would have been made faster because they were cheaper and easier to produce, didn't have as many working parts.
 - Q. Okay. Let's talk about the Belton. That's

the next one mentioned in your declaration.

A. Correct.

- Q. So the Belton did not have a detachable magazine, correct?
- A. It did not have a magazine. It was a superposed firearm.
- Q. And you mentioned those just a moment ago.

 Can you just describe briefly what a superposed firearm means?
- A. So a superposed firearm is where you have kind of your very -- your components of ammunition lined up. And so you either have them stacked on top of each other or you have a lock plate that moves. So your lock plate is the side -- usually encompasses what people call the hammer. Although, it had a different term back.

And so that could slide down or you press the trigger and it fires like a Roman candle, so it just continuously goes off until it has no more ammo.

- Q. Got it. So is it possible that a superposed firearm could fire all of its shots at one time with one pull of the trigger?
- A. It would be one pull of the trigger. The goal, I think, was successive shots though.
 - Q. Yeah, I see. So you pull the trigger, and

Page 72 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Sorry to interrupt, 1 This is the videographer. In about 2 15 minutes I'll just need to take a break to make a 3 pause in the video. 4 MR. WILSON: Why don't we take the break 5 now, if that's okay. You can change the video and we 6 can find the Jennings and get going again. 7 THE WITNESS: Sounds perfect. 8 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're now going off 9 The time is 2:32 p.m. record. 10 (A recess ensued from 2:32 p.m. until 2:44 11 p.m.) 12 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're now back on the 13 The time is 2:44 p.m. record. 14 BY MR. WILSON: Okay. Welcome back. <u>15</u> talking about the Jennings when -- just before the <u>16</u> break. That's in paragraph 29 of your declaration. <u>17</u> And my question was how many -- what was the capacity 18 of a Jennings? 19 A. Yes. So I just pulled up my declaration, and 20 it's 12 rounds. 21 Was the Jennings a semiautomatic weapon? <u>22</u> <u>It was not.</u> <u>23</u> So how did you fire one round after another? 24 What action did you have to take? 25

- A. I believe with the Jennings it had a lock plate that moved, so you would have to -- you would load your powder like -- and projectiles stacked like you normally would. And then you had to advance -- I believe you had to advance the lock plate each time. Sorry.
 - Q. Sure. How do you advance a lock plate?
- A. On that one I think you could just move it forward. Sometimes there was a button to move things forward, but I think you just slid it forward.
- Q. So the Jennings used a superposed load, correct?
 - A. I believe so, yeah.

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- Q. So you would move the lock plate kind of from one set of -- one set of cartridge to the next to fire each successive round?
- A. Correct. It's like a notch. You know, you slide it to a notch and move it forward.
 - Q. Was that a two-hand procedure?
 - A. I'm not sure.
- Q. One hand to hold the firearm, one hand to move the lock plate?
 - A. Yeah, most likely.
- Q. Do you have any information about how many

 Jennings firearms were available in the United States

in the 1820s?

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- A. I believe that that was a one-off as well.

 Maybe there were a few others. You still haven't quite gotten to the full time in the 19th century where you have a lot more being produced by makers.
- Q. Gotcha. And when was that time period roughly?
- A. So a lot -- with a lot of the companies, I mean, they could produce more standard arms in the early 1800s, or early being around that timeframe. But a good example would be with Sam Colt after he patented his revolver. Initially they would make them in their shop, but then he ultimately developed some inline manufacturing processes by the mid 19th century.
 - Q. Got it.
- A. Or mid to post civil War I think was when they got really kind of up and running on a lot of the mass manufacture.
 - Q. How did you reload a Jennings?
- A. I believe it's similar to all of the others with superposed loads.
- Q. So you're putting the ammunition down the barrel kind of one by one?
- A. I believe so. I don't believe it's a breechloader. It's not a breechloader. I'm thinking

were long guns rather than pistols?

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- A. There were. The bulk of them, though, were handguns.
- Q. Okay. So it's more likely that the long gun pepperbox firearms held ten shots or more, correct?
- A. Yeah, not necessarily, but they could. Like I said, it's still -- you have a lot being made, and now you are having more standard companies. But there's still kind of people making things all over the place, so sometimes it's hard to completely pinpoint exact numbers.
- Q. Do you have any information about how many pepperbox firearms with the capacity of more than ten shots existed in the 1830s?
 - A. I do not.
- Q. Okay. Let's go back just to the Founding Era. So, again, this is the period that runs up until 1791. And so let's just say that, you know, the period is roughly -- the period that I'm talking about is roughly 1750 to 1791. Does that make sense?
 - A. Yep.
- Q. Okay. So in that period do you know how many ten-round repeating firearms existed in the United States in aggregate?
 - A. I do not.

- Q. And then based on the testimony that we just -- you've just provided, would it be fair to say that it was most likely not more than ten?
 - A. Ten firearms?
 - O. Yes.

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- A. I'm not sure. But of what I've seen, possibly.
- Q. During the Founding Era, was there such a thing as a detachable magazine?
 - A. I don't believe so.
 - Q. When did detachable magazines appear?
- A. In my notes -- I'm sorry. I swear I'll stop saying notes at some point. In my deposition I think I talk about more standard detachable magazines in the 1800s.
- Q. Okay. So would a detachable -- and when you say 1800s, is there a specific period within the 1800s you're referring to?
- A. I have -- I'm looking at page 27, paragraph 36, just so you have it. I do reference the Spencer repeating rifle, which has a detachable magazine, and that's 1860, '60, '66. I have that, and then I also list the Genhart turret rifle. Turret guns tended to have a detachable magazine, and that was the 1850s and as well as my other example.

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, LORRIE R. CHINN, the undersigned Certified Court Reporter, pursuant to RCW 5.28.010 authorized to administer oaths and affirmations in and for the State of Washington, do hereby certify:

That the sworn testimony and/or remote proceedings, a transcript of which is attached, was given before me at the time and place stated therein; that any and/or all witness(es) were duly sworn remotely to testify to the truth; that the sworn testimony and/or remote proceedings were by me stenographically recorded and transcribed under my supervision, to the best of my ability; that the foregoing transcript contains a full, true, and accurate record of all the sworn testimony and/or remote proceedings given and occurring at the time and place stated in the transcript; that a review of which was requested; that I am in no way related to any party to the matter, nor to any counsel, nor do I have any financial interest in the event of the cause.

Reading and signing was not requested pursuant to FRCP Rule 30(e).

WITNESS MY HAND AND DIGITAL SIGNATURE this 26th day of January, 2023.

Sorie R. China

LORRIE R. CHINN, RPR, CCR

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